

Date: Tue, 1 Mar 94 14:39:04 PST
From: Info-Hams Mailing List and Newsgroup <info-hams@ucsd.edu>
Errors-To: Info-Hams-Errors@UCSD.Edu
Reply-To: Info-Hams@UCSD.Edu
Precedence: Bulk
Subject: Info-Hams Digest V94 #222
To: Info-Hams

Info-Hams Digest Tue, 1 Mar 94 Volume 94 : Issue 222

Today's Topics:

ARRL--->Online Repeater directory
CW trainer for Sun workstation?
Hamfest in NJ
MicroSmith
MODS REQUEST: IC-2330
personal communication Australia <-> USA (2 msgs)
Software for DOS-PC for decoding Mor

Send Replies or notes for publication to: <Info-Hams@UCSD.Edu>
Send subscription requests to: <Info-Hams-REQUEST@UCSD.Edu>
Problems you can't solve otherwise to brian@ucsd.edu.

Archives of past issues of the Info-Hams Digest are available
(by FTP only) from UCSD.Edu in directory "mailarchives/info-hams".

We trust that readers are intelligent enough to realize that all text
herein consists of personal comments and does not represent the official
policies or positions of any party. Your mileage may vary. So there.

Date: Mon, 28 Feb 1994 15:24:48 GMT
From: ihnp4.ucsd.edu!agate!howland.reston.ans.net!cs.utexas.edu!convex!convex!
constellation!osuunx.ucc.okstate.edu!olesun!gcouger@network.ucsd.edu
Subject: ARRL--->Online Repeater directory
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

In article <9402281434.AA12050@umassmed.ummed.edu>,
Stephen Baker <sbaker@umassmed.UMMED.EDU> wrote:
>The league publishes the repeater directory which it currently enjoys monopoly
>status. This must be enormously profitable for them as they are the sole source
>for such a directory, (maps aside). I wonder if they have privileged access to
>this information by virtue of some role they play in the frequency coordination
>process?
>
>If this is the case, then there is a conflict of interest issue here, and they
>should not in the repeatern directory business and frequency coordination

>business simultaneously if they will harrass competition.

>

A if you read the editorial in this months QST you will find that the ARRL is not in the coordnation business it only strongly supports coordination. I really hate to take up for the ARRL but if they were in the coordinaton business publishing a directory would be no more of a conflict of interest than publishing the proceedings of a conference.

Gordon AB5DG

Date: Mon, 28 Feb 1994 14:51:14 GMT

From: agate!library.ucla.edu!europa.eng.gtefsd.com!gatech!newsxfer.itd.umich.edu!nntp.cs.ubc.ca!utcsri!newsflash.concordia.ca!sifon!clouso.crim.ca!

hobbit.ireq.hydro.qc.ca!barde!@ihnp4.ucsd.edu

Subject: CW trainer for Sun workstation?

To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

In article 2@cs.cmu.edu, br@cs.cmu.edu (Bill Ross) writes:

>

> Anybody know where I can find a morse training program which
> will run on a sun?

>

> Thanks!

> Bill Ross

> br@cs.cmu.edu

Here is one program made by John S. Watson 4/29/87.

It works ok, but I prefer SuperMorse on a PC...

Regards,

Clem.

73

Clement Vaillancourt,
Analyste,
Informatique scientifique
vaillan@ireq.hydro.qc.ca

| Institut de Recherche d'Hydro-Quebec
| Varennes, P. Quebec, Canada, J3X 1S1
| Tel:+1 514 652 8238 Fax:+1 514 652 8309
| Radio-amateur: VE2HQJ@VE2CRL.PQ.CAN.NA

#include <curses.h>

/*

* Morse Code Program for Suns Version 1.0

*

* Here is a little program I wrote that converts standard input

```

* to morse code. The Sun's bell is used to beep the code.
* The speed of the generated beeps vary, depending on the model of Sun.
* Speed can be changed with the optional first argument on the command
* line:
*
*          % morse 2      # is twice as fast
*          % morse 4      # is 3 times a fast
*          % morse -2     # is twice as slow
*          % morse -3     # is 3 times a slow
*
* It can be used across a network with remote shell:
*
*          % rsh remote_host morse
*
* Or with pipes:
*
*          % fortune | morse
*
* I have not include all the character set. ( ?, !, -, etc. )
* New characters can be easily added to the big case statement in main.
*
* I don't have time to work with this anymore so don't send the bugs to me.
* Send me better versions though :^)
*
* Oh yeah, this works on Suns version 3.2 of the UNIX4.3bsd operating system.
* compile with:
*
*          % cc morse.c -o morse -lcurses -ltermcap
*
*
* Have fun!
* John S. Watson 4/29/87
*/

```

```

#include <stdio.h>
#include <sys/types.h>
#include <sys/file.h>
#include <sundev/kbd.h>
#include <sundev/kbio.h>

```

```

int keyboard;
int scale = 10;
int factor = 1;
FILE *fildes;

```

```

unit_pause( number)
    int number;
{
    int i;

```

```

/*
    for ( i = 0; i < number* (int) scale; i++);
*/
usleep(10000*scale*number);
}

```

```

dit()
{
    int on = KBD_CMD_BELL;
    int off = KBD_CMD_NOBELL;
    int i;

    ioctl(keyboard, KIOCCMD, &on);
    unit_pause(1);
    ioctl(keyboard, KIOCCMD, &off);
    unit_pause(1);
}

```

```

da()
{
    int on = KBD_CMD_BELL;
    int off = KBD_CMD_NOBELL;
    int i;

    ioctl(keyboard, KIOCCMD, &on);
    unit_pause( 3);
    ioctl(keyboard, KIOCCMD, &off);
    unit_pause( 1);
}

```

```

read_line( buffer)
    char buffer[];
{
    char character;
    int i = 0;

    do
    {
        character = fgetc(fildes);
        if (character == EOF )
        {
            resetty();
            exit(0);
        }
        buffer[i] = character;
    }
}

```

```

        ++i;
    }
    while( character != '\n' );

    buffer[ i - 1 ] = '\0';
}

```

```

init_keyboard()
{
    keyboard = open("/dev/kbd", O_RDWR, 0666);
    if (keyboard < 0) {
        perror("/dev/kbd");
        resetty();
        exit(1);
    }
    return( keyboard);
}

```

```

main(argc, argv)
    int argc;
    char **argv;
{
    int i;
    char c;
    char line[81];
    if (argc < 2 || argc > 3)
    {
        fprintf(stderr,"Usage:%s fichier vitesse\n",argv[0]);
        exit(1);
    }
    fildes=fopen(argv[1],"r");
    factor = 0;
    if (argc == 3)
        factor = atoi( argv[2]);
    scale -= factor;
    /*
        if ( factor > 0)
            scale /= factor;
        else
            scale *= -factor;

        if ( (int) scale == 0) {
            fprintf(stderr, "can't go that fast\n");
            exit(0);
        }
    */
}

```

```
initscr();
crmode();
nonl();
noecho();
```

```
init_keyboard();
```

```
while ( 1) {
    read_line( line);
    for ( i = 0; i < strlen( line) ; i++) {
        unit_pause( 4);
        switch( line[i] )
        {
            case 'A' :
            case 'a' : dit(); da();
                        break;

            case 'B' :
            case 'b' : da(); dit(); dit(); dit();
                        break;

            case 'C' :
            case 'c' : da(); dit(); da(); dit();
                        break;

            case 'D' :
            case 'd' : da(); dit(); dit();
                        break;

            case 'E' :
            case 'e' : dit();
                        break;

            case 'F' :
            case 'f' : dit(); dit(); da(); dit();
                        break;

            case 'G' :
            case 'g' : da(); da(); dit();
                        break;

            case 'H' :
            case 'h' : dit(); dit(); dit(); dit();
                        break;

            case 'I' :
            case 'i' : dit(); dit();
                        break;

            case 'J' :
            case 'j' : dit(); da(); da(); da();
                        break;

            case 'K' :
            case 'k' : da(); dit(); da();
                        break;

            case 'L' :
```

```
case 'l' : dit(); da(); dit(); dit();
          break;
case 'M' :
case 'm' : da(); da();
          break;
case 'N' :
case 'n' : da(); dit();
          break;
case 'O' :
case 'o' : da(); da(); da();
          break;
case 'P' :
case 'p' : dit(); da(); da(); dit();
          break;
case 'Q' :
case 'q' : da(); da(); dit(); da();
          break;
case 'R' :
case 'r' : dit(); da(); dit();
          break;
case 'S' :
case 's' : dit(); dit(); dit();
          break;
case 'T' :
case 't' : da();
          break;
case 'U' :
case 'u' : dit(); dit(); da();
          break;
case 'V' :
case 'v' : dit(); dit(); dit(); da();
          break;
case 'W' :
case 'w' : dit(); da(); da();
          break;
case 'X' :
case 'x' : da(); dit(); dit(); da();
          break;
case 'Y' :
case 'y' : da(); dit(); da(); da();
          break;
case 'Z' :
case 'z' : da(); da(); dit(); dit();
          break;

case '0' : da(); da(); da(); da(); da();
          break;
```

```

case '1' : dit(); da(); da(); da(); da();
           break;

case '2' : dit(); dit(); da(); da(); da();
           break;

case '3' : dit(); dit(); dit(); da(); da();
           break;

case '4' : dit(); dit(); dit(); dit(); da();
           break;

case '5' : dit(); dit(); dit(); dit(); dit();
           break;

case '6' : da(); dit(); dit(); dit(); dit();
           break;

case '7' : da(); da(); dit(); dit(); dit();
           break;

case '8' : da(); da(); da(); dit(); dit();
           break;

case '9' : da(); da(); da(); da(); dit();
           break;

case ',' : da(); da(); dit(); dit(); da(); da();
           break;

case '.' : dit(); da(); dit(); da(); dit(); da();
           break;

case '?' : dit(); dit(); da(); da(); dit(); dit();
           break;

case '-' : da(); dit(); dit(); dit(); dit(); da();
           break;

case '/' : da(); dit(); dit(); da(); dit();
           break;

case '*' : dit(); dit(); dit(); da(); dit(); da();
           break;

/*
 * add new characters here!
 */

```



```

                case ' ' :
                default :
unit_pause(5);
putchar(' ');
fflush(stdout);
                                break;
        }
if (line[i] != ' ')
{
    if (!(c = getch()))
    {
        putchar('\r');
        putchar('\n');
        resetty();
        exit(1);
    }
    if ( c != line[i])
        i--;
    else
    {
        putchar(c);
        fflush(stdout);
        unit_pause(2);
    }
}
unit_pause(2);
putchar('\r');
putchar('\n');
fflush(stdout);
}
}

```

Date: 1 Mar 94 21:03:34 GMT
 From: news-mail-gateway@ucsd.edu
 Subject: Hamfest in NJ
 To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

One of the first Hamfests this Spring season is the Splitrock ARA and West Morris Wireless combined event in Denville NJ, Sat. March 5th at 8 am. Vendors at 6 am. Also VE session starts promptly at 9 am (1 session only, register starting at 8). If ur in the NNJ/NY Metro area, take rt 80 to exit 37 to Morris Catholic HS on Morris Ave., Denville. talk in on 2 mtrs 146.985 RPT.

KC2WE

Date: Mon, 28 Feb 1994 18:17:16 GMT
From: news@lanl.gov
Subject: MicroSmith
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

Is there anywhere on the net or a BBS that specializes in antenna codes. I am looking for the subject code to optimize my antenna farmette. The xyl prefers that it does not grow into a full blown farm. Thanks for any info.
Gerald Schmitt KC5EGG

Date: Sun, 27 Feb 94 00:46:22 GMT
From: netcomsv!netcomsv!skyld!jangus@decwrl.dec.com
Subject: MODS REQUEST: IC-2330
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

In article <CLupu3.KoI@news.Hawaii.Edu> jherman@uhunix3.uhcc.Hawaii.Edu writes:

[snip]
>

Yup, you're starting to go tit-for-tat and grasping at straws. Also, I note that your reply verbiage ratio has gone up. I'd say your agitated.

Thank you for playing. For another flame, please insert 25 cents.

Amateur: WA6FWI@WA6FWI.#SOCA.CA.USA.NA		"You have a flair for adding
Internet: jangus@skyld.grendel.com		a fanciful dimension to any
US Mail: PO Box 4425 Carson, CA 90749		story."
Phone: 1 (310) 324-6080		Peking Noodle Co.

Date: Fri, 25 Feb 94 16:34:17 +1000
From: ihnp4.ucsd.edu!sdd.hp.com!think.com!cass.ma02.bull.com!syd.bull.oz.au!brahman!tmx!news.cs.su.oz.au!metro!asstdc.scgt.oz.au!asstdc!active!cheese@network.ucsd.edu
Subject: personal communication Australia <-> USA
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

In <1994Feb21.104420.14516@mel.dit.csiro.au> simonm@koel.mel.dit.CSIRO.AU (Simon McClenahan) writes:

>Hi,
> I'm trying to find ways to communicate with my fiancée who
>lives in the USA. As I was wandering around the Internet trying to

Hmmm, perhaps I should put this in the FAQ :-)

Personally I think you'd be better off getting your fiancée to get an account on one of the public-access Internet sites that abound in that part of the world, and using e-mail.

If you're worried about people tapping into your more intimate thoughts, there's always PGP. (Using amateur radio would guarantee a wide audience :-) and encryption is not allowed for us amateurs)

Regards,

--

Mark Cheeseman cheese@active.asstdc.com.au Fido: 3:712/412.0 [+61 2 399 9268]
PO Box 199 Alexandria NSW 2015 Ph +61 2 353 0143 Fax +61 2 353 0720

Date: Mon, 28 Feb 1994 15:30:21 GMT
From: ihnp4.ucsd.edu!library.ucla.edu!csulb.edu!csus.edu!netcom.com!
grady@network.ucsd.edu
Subject: personal communication Australia <-> USA
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

Mark Cheeseman (cheese@active.asstdc.com.au) wrote:

: If you're worried about people tapping into your more intimate thoughts, there's
: always PGP. (Using amateur radio would guarantee a wide audience :-) and
: encryption
: is not allowed for us amateurs)

But PGP key exchange by radio is perfectly OK.

--

Grady Ward	compiler of Moby lexicons:	finger grady@netcom.com
+1 707 826 7715	Words, Hyphenator, Part-of-Speech	for more information
(voice/24hr FAX)	Pronunciator, Thesaurus	15 E2 AD D3 D1 C6 F3 FC
grady@netcom.com	and Language; all royalty-free	58 AC F7 3D 4F 01 1E 2F

Date: Sun, 27 Feb 94 00:52:50 GMT
From: netcomsv!netcomsv!skyld!janguis@decwrl.dec.com

Subject: Software for DOS-PC for decoding Mor
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

In article <9402261220591.pschou.DLITE@delphi.com> pschou@delphi.com writes:

```
>
> HamComm is a good program that will do RTTY as well as Morse. If you
> can't find it from a local source you can ftp it from ftp.std.com .
> Here is a description from the doc file.
>
>                               HamComm
>                               Version 2.0
>                               October 10th 1991
>                               W. F. Schroeder
>                               DL5YEC
>
```

Not the least of which is that it comes with a nice black and white .gif of the author.

Amateur: WA6FWI@WA6FWI.#SOCA.CA.USA.NA		"You have a flair for adding
Internet: jangus@skyld.grendel.com		a fanciful dimension to any
US Mail: PO Box 4425 Carson, CA 90749		story."
Phone: 1 (310) 324-6080		Peking Noodle Co.

Date: Mon, 28 Feb 1994 15:40:40 GMT
From: ihnp4.ucsd.edu!swrinde!gatech!wa4mei.ping.com!ke4zv!gary@network.ucsd.edu
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

References <1994Feb27.012117.11788@arrl.org>,
<1994Feb27.140958.12495@ke4zv.atl.ga.us>, <1994Feb27.205435.7993@arrl.org>
Reply-To : gary@ke4zv.atl.ga.us (Gary Coffman)
Subject : Re: Medium range point-to-point digital links

In article <1994Feb27.205435.7993@arrl.org> zlau@arrl.org (Zack Lau (KH6CP)) writes:

```
> Gary Coffman (gary@ke4zv.atl.ga.us) wrote:
>: Ha, Ha. The problem doesn't come with mounting the gunnplexer, or
>: even aiming them, the problem is making sure they're on frequency
>: and making rated power, and that the detector diodes haven't gone
>: south. Most hams don't have the appropriate test equipment, or the
>: skills to fabricate cheap alterative test equipment. Yeah, yeah,
>: a radar detector can serve as a minimal activity checker, but that's
>: not good enough to set up and maintain a legal and efficient link.
>
```

>You could be right about that, Gary. Maybe you can no longer
>expect people to fabricate blocks of wood to act as attenuators
>to see which gunnplexers work the best. I have to admit I cheat
>on this--if I stick a gunnplexer inside our screen room and close
>the door, the attenuation to one of the lab benches is just right
>for weak signal testing. Incidentally, if you are serious about
>getting on 10 GHz, the March 10 GHz contest results in QST list
>a number of stations on the band.

Hickory or pine? :-)

I was thinking of more than some crude relative indications, though that's often useful. But how many amateurs have frequency counters or spectrum analyzers that cover 10 GHz, or even bolometer power meters? I do, but I don't know many others who do. How many are setup to measure sidelobe responses for optimum feed positioning? Even I'm not set up to do that properly and have to depend on manufacturer antenna range data. How about simple deviation measurements on megabaud+ signals at 10 GHz? If we're going to build a reliable national network, we can't be cavalier about what frequencies we're using, or the power and performance of our systems.

Note, I'm not interested **at all** in DXing or contesting. I consider both to be the antithesis to the cooperative model needed for effective networking. While I respect the technical prowess some testers have shown, I don't think they have the proper mindset for designing reliable data links. By their nature, DXing and contesting are based on freak conditions, that once in a decade band opening, that unusual ducting condition, etc. They are not concerned about 7x24 fade margins, or 99% link reliability. Their goal is to **compete** with their compatriots for score rather than to cooperate day in and day out to maintain stable links. I'd be happier working with repeater owners whose concern for proper reliable coverage zones and 7x24 reliable service to the user community are primary.

>: >One of the tricks to making microwave gear resistant to
>: >interference is to use horn antennas or waveguide in your
>: >input circuit. They make a very low loss high pass filter.
>: >The waveguide below cutoff effect is quite effective in
>: >reducing low frequency interference.

>

>: Sure, that helps, especially if you use **enough** waveguide. You
>: need at least a 1/4 wave depth at the frequency of the **interference**
>

>Where did you get this idea? I tried coupling two 10 GHz antennas,
>a scalar dish feed with 9 dB of gain, and a 17 dBi horn, and didn't
>see it on the spectrum analyzer (at least 70 dB of isolation below
>110 MHz). I'd love to see a 1 x 1 x 2 inch 2 meter antenna that had
>no meaningful attenuation (size of the feed without the scalar rings).

Ok, if you're co-located with a Class B or C FM station, you're going to have to deal with +50 dBW ERP signals, that's +80 dBm. Even if you get 70 dB isolation, the signal at the diode is still +10 dBm. You've got to do a lot better than that. A waveguide beyond cutoff is most effective as a filter if its length is 1/4-wave or greater at the frequency of the interfering source. (Attenuation doesn't get much better once you pass the 1/4-wave depth.)

>The exposed terminal problems is easily fixed--you shield it, just like
>any other piece of electronic equipment you want to work next to an
>antenna radiating more than a kW. Unfortunately, even the IF circuitry
>of microwave gear has to be shielded, but this goes with the territory.
>But, shielding is trivial compared to trying to filter out a signal of
>nearly the same frequency. Thus, I don't expect people to have much
>luck using 219 MHz for receive on the same tower as a channel 13
>broadcast station. As I said before, it doesn't make sense to try
>and do everything on one band--especially since we do have a selection
>to choose from.

Yeah, though actually the tough problem is going to be with TV channel 11. That's the low side image frequency of 219 MHz. That's solvable with high side injection or an IF above 10.7 MHz. Note I've never said that we should do it all on one band. Here in GA we're using a mixture of 222 MHz band and 430 MHz band systems in a checkerboard arrangement. I've got a bunch of ex-GA Power data repeaters for the 902 MHz band as well. We should use what works in a particular situation. My only point here has been that LOS 10 GHz is unlikely to work in a *lot* of situations for various reasons that I've already detailed in previous postings. Where it *does* work, then it could be used if the microwave expertise is available to install and maintain it. Otherwise we're going to have to look to other bands for solutions.

Look, we're finding that maintaining a 56 kb link is beyond the capabilities of a major number of digital enthusiasts. And that's pretty simple stuff that can be setup with just an ordinary station monitor and a scope. A national network isn't going to be maintained by people with more general knowledge or tools than that of the folks who maintain current digis and voice repeaters. Most of them are totally lost when it comes to medium or wideband data. It's *not* that hard, but we've got a major educational job ahead of us to get these people up to speed on these techniques. And we've got to offer packaged solutions that require a minimum of external test equipment to get up, and to maintain.

The ideal piece of equipment will have indicators built in to indicate that it's operating correctly with a clean on-frequency signal, with proper modulation, and with undegraded receive sensitivity and selectivity. Having a built in CNR meter and discriminator center meter are probably mandatory, but that's not enough. You also need at minimum a reference

marker source of known frequency and strength to check transceiver frequency, stability, and sensitivity. When you have two widely separated link ends, you must be able to determine if the end you're at is operating correctly or not, or if the problem is at the other end. You can't count on having service personnel at both ends of a link simultaneously.

Gary

--

Gary Coffman KE4ZV		You make it,		gatech!wa4mei!ke4zv!gary
Destructive Testing Systems		we break it.		uunet!rsiatl!ke4zv!gary
534 Shannon Way		Guaranteed!		emory!kd4nc!ke4zv!gary
Lawrenceville, GA 30244				

Date: Mon, 28 Feb 1994 15:28:30 GMT
From: ihnp4.ucsd.edu!agate!library.ucla.edu!csulb.edu!csus.edu!netcom.com!
grady@network.ucsd.edu
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

References <YEE.94Feb18143836@mipgsun.mipg.upenn.edu>, <2733@indep1.chi.il.us>,
<rohvm1.mah48d-280294075939@136.141.220.39>
Subject : Re: Probable demise of the online repeater directory project

You may want to consult a Copyright Attorney.

Lists of facts, in general, are not copyrightable.

A particular method of organizing them or of selecting them
may be copyrightable, but can be easily overcome by
re-sorting or reformatting.

--

Grady Ward		compiler of Moby lexicons:		finger grady@netcom.com
+1 707 826 7715		Words, Hyphenator, Part-of-Speech		for more information
(voice/24hr FAX)		Pronunciator, Thesaurus		15 E2 AD D3 D1 C6 F3 FC
grady@netcom.com		and Language; all royalty-free		58 AC F7 3D 4F 01 1E 2F

Date: Mon, 28 Feb 1994 16:39:20 GMT
From: ihnp4.ucsd.edu!swrinde!cs.utexas.edu!asuvax!pitstop.mcd.mot.com!mcdphx!
schbbs!waters.corp.mot.com.corp.mot.com!user@network.ucsd.edu
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

References <D>, <1994Feb23.221648.9890@picker.com>,
<1994Feb26.013233.27156@mnemosyne.cs.du.edu>p.mot.co
Subject : Re: Dayton parking

In article <1994Feb26.013233.27156@mnemosyne.cs.du.edu>,
jmaynard@nyx10.cs.du.edu (Jay Maynard) wrote:

> (Then again, who am I to complain? My DXCC count is nowhere near my weight...)

Gee, you mader my day! My DXCC count exceeds my weight by almost
20lb/countries :-)

Wonder if there is an award for that :-)

Date: Mon, 28 Feb 1994 16:53:18 GMT
From: ihnp4.ucsd.edu!sdd.hp.com!swrinde!cs.utexas.edu!asuvax!pitstop.mcd.mot.com!
mcdphx!schbbs!waters.corp.mot.com.corp.mot.com!user@network.ucsd.edu
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

References <762082813snx@skyld.grendel.com>, <rcrw90-240294091440@129.188.192.6>,
<CLtKxy.9q1@news.Hawaii.Edu>.mot
Subject : Re: RAMSEY FX TRANSCEIVER

In article <CLtKxy.9q1@news.Hawaii.Edu>, jherman@uhunix3.uhcc.Hawaii.Edu
(Jeff Herman) wrote:

> In article <rcrw90-240294091440@129.188.192.6> rcrw90@email.mot.com (Mike
Waters) writes:

> >In article <762082813snx@skyld.grendel.com>, jangus@skyld.grendel.com

> >(Jeffrey D. Angus) wrote:

> >

> >>

> >> In article <CLnz3x.I7B@news.Hawaii.Edu> jherman@uhunix3.uhcc.Hawaii.Edu
writes: >

> >> > That's old news. BUT the HF maritime CW bands are still jumping with

> >> > activity and the C.G. is still monitoring them, so CW on the high seas

> >> > frequencies is still very much in use.

> >They are usually easy to spot, they are the loud CW signals that are
> >calling CQ for hours at a time between the ham bands. Usually next to a
> >SITOR or FAX signal. Sounds like electronic keyers (or computers :-)) to me
> >though - no one sends that regularly by hand for hours at a time.

> Foolish.

Weak attempt at a flame?

> The ships don't xmt on the shore station's frequencies - they

> work QSK - full breakin - using seperate frequencies.
[...]
> You're hearing the CQ tape.
[...]

You must tell me how to carry on a QSK conversation when you are running your CQ tape Jeff. They must be *highly* skilled operators to do that - I guess one of the lost arts of radio :-)

Strange that the SITOR and FAX stuff seems to be busy passing traffic all the time even if you can only hear one side of it.

End of Info-Hams Digest V94 #222

